

ATHENS POST.

S. P. IVINS, Editor and Proprietor.

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Athens, Friday, Nov. 21, 1851.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

The mail on last Monday night brought the gratifying intelligence that, on the 14th, Jas. C. Jones was elected to the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, in the place of Mr. Torney, whose term expired on the 4th day of March last. We have had the strongest confidence, from the time it was understood that Governor Jones would consent to be a candidate, that he would be elected—we knew that he was the first choice of a large majority of the whigs of the State, and confidently anticipated that the majority in the Legislature would respond to their wishes. The result is as was expected by the people, and shows that the representatives have done their duty and are entitled to the commendations of their constituents.

In accordance with a resolution adopted on the preceding day, the two houses met in Convention on Friday at 11 o'clock, and on the first ballot Gov. Jones received fifty-five votes, being the entire whig delegation. We were rejoiced not only at his election, but the more so because it was done by the unanimous vote of the party in the Legislature. He merited no less at their hands.

CONGRESS.—Next Monday week Congress will again assemble. In both branches the Democrats will have large majorities. Elections have been held in many States since the close of the last session, and in every State where the compromise measures were made a question, the people have shown a determination to sustain them, thus approving their adoption and endorsing the course of the Administration upon the most important issue that has been before the country for a number of years. We regard this as the greatest tribute that could have been paid to the patriotism and integrity of the President—far above what might have been achieved by a mere triumph of party friends. And it gives assurance that whatever difference may exist between the Administration and the majority in Congress upon matters of policy, upon the great and absorbing question, the peace and safety of the country, that majority will sustain the President.

Not only upon the compromise measures but upon all questions affecting the honor and prosperity of the country, the course of the Administration has been such, as not only to meet the expectations of its friends, but to merit the approval of the whole nation, and we believe that honest sentiment will award the highest meed of praise to Mr. Fillmore for the wisdom, patriotism, and straightforwardness which has characterized his official conduct since he has been in the Presidential chair. We do not know whether he is to be a candidate in '52, but we feel confident he is the only man the whigs can run with any certainty of success.

Intelligence has been received, at New Orleans, of the capture of Matamoros by the revolutionists.

It is currently rumored in Washington that Mr. Webster is soon to retire from the Cabinet, that Mr. Crittenden, the present Attorney General, is to take Mr. Webster's place as Secretary of State, and that Rufus Choate is to be Attorney General.

The official returns of the election for the State of New York show that a Whig Treasurer and Canal Commissioner have been elected. The remaining officers are Democrats.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.

The sales of Cotton for the week have amounted to twenty-eight thousand bales, and price closed firm and unaffected by the European advices.

The Legislature of Louisiana will have a United States Senator to elect at the approaching session. Among the candidates who are spoken of are Duncan F. Kenner, Randall Hunt, and J. P. Benjamin.

CALIFORNIA.—Late advices from California represent that Judge Lynch's code is going out of practice, and duelling is looking up. Gentlemen quarrel and call each other liars and scoundrels in the evening, meet next morning, exchange shots, miss and make friends. A late paper from there announces three duels, seven murders, and thirteen robberies all in one day. Delightful country that, for people who are fond of excitement.

Attention is invited to the Card of Mr. Jas. E. Williams, Commission Merchant, Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Williams is an East Tennessean, has been engaged in business at Knoxville and other points on the river for several years; is favorably known as a business man, and we commend his house to our friends having produce, &c., to send in that direction. They may rely upon his attention and promptness.

RAILROAD MEETING.

In another column will be found the proceedings of a railroad meeting held in Blount county. It went appears determined to make a heavy strike for the road, and we have no doubt but citizens will do every thing they propose. Knox county, however, is waking up, and her people, we are confident, will not suffer the road to be taken from them. We have always regarded Knoxville as the proper terminus of the Hiwassee Railroad, and although we have entirely disapproved and denounced the capricious and carrying spirit which has occasionally shown itself there within the last three years, we still believe the extension of the work should be in that direction. We are glad, however, to see a spirit of rivalry and emulation on the subject, springing up between the people of the two counties, as it secures the completion of the road, in any event, to a connection with the upper line, which all who feel the least interest in the prosperity of the enterprise must earnestly desire. We learn that Blount county has already subscribed for stock to the amount of one hundred and twenty seven thousand dollars. Not less than two hundred thousand of available means will, we presume, be required to grade the road. How much has been taken in Knox county up to this time we are not advised.

The road is now completed a short distance above this point, and the enterprising contractor, Col. Dent, is having the work pushed on with a degree of energy that promises an early arrival of the cars at the southern bank of the Tennessee. Trains arrive here and depart daily, and Athens, as a somewhat celebrated parson about Knoxville used to say, is now the "head of railroad navigation." For three years we have advocated the building of this road and sought to sustain those who were laboring zealously and in good faith for its promotion—we have known something of the difficulties which have been met and overcome at every step, and we have been pained by the censures and blame gratuitously cast upon the Directors and officers of the Company by professed and ill-judging friends; but those things in a measure have passed away, and we trust the feelings which they engendered along with them—the policy of the Directors is amply vindicated by the results thus far, and every one must now be satisfied that any other, under the circumstances, would have failed. It is gratifying to us to know that so much has been done in the midst of so many difficulties and adverse circumstances, and we shall continue to advocate the enterprise in good faith until it is completed and the connection with the upper line made. We know this can be done, for it is comparatively a trifle with what has been accomplished. Three years ago the Company was perfectly dead and had to be galvanized into existence by what seemed to some a very extraordinary process—every thing looked discouraging, but those to whom the affairs of the company were committed, were men of perseverance and faith, and today fifty-five miles of the road is completed and in the full tide of successful operation, with a certain prospect of reaching the river early in the spring. Will any one who knows what has been done tell us that the upper section of twenty-eight miles cannot be got ready for running within the next two years? We contend it can, and must be done. The interests of the company and the country at large require it.

It is said that Captain Parker has been sent as a special agent to Havana, to inquire into the conduct of ex Consul Owen. Hogs.—In Cincinnati, Madison, and St. Louis, nothing whatever is doing—packers refusing, as we hear, to meet the figures of sellers. The season is fast advancing, and from the firm stand taken by the packers, sellers will have either to submit or pack on their own account.

"GEORGIA GAZETTE."—This is the title of a new paper just started at Augusta, Ga. It is to be devoted to literature, the ladies, &c.: Robert A. Whyte, Editor and Proprietor. The number before us is well printed and filled with useful and entertaining matter. Price \$2 a year, in advance.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.

The President has instructed Judge Sharkey to proceed immediately to Havana, and demand the release or immediate trial of Mr. Thrasher as an American citizen, and the Spanish Minister has been informed of the character of Judge Sharkey's instructions. Captain Long of the U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, publishes a letter from Kossuth, which expresses the most ardent attachment and gratitude to him, his officers and men. Captain Long also denies the truth of all the statements that have appeared relative to any difficulty or bad feeling having existed between him and Kossuth.

PHILOSOPHICAL.—The Editor of the Easton (Pa.) Argus, was defeated for the Legislature in Northampton county by a whig opponent, whereupon he announces: The question was submitted to the people of Northampton county, on Tuesday, whether they would have a good representative or a good editor the coming winter, and they decided by a majority of eighty that they would rather have a good editor, Huzzah for our side.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

Nov. 13th, the Senate committee on elections recommended the passage of the bill for the protection of illiterate persons. Mr. Stark offered an amendment, "that in case any young gentleman or bachelor make any advances towards any unsuspecting and unsophisticated young lady, by making love, or pretending to make love to her, and having no real or serious intentions of matrimony, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly." [For this piece of gallantry on the part of old corduroy, the whole phalanx of "unsophisticated" calicoes should feel under great obligations, and at once wait on him, dressed in full Bloomer costume, and tender him their acknowledgments.] The house bill to incorporate the Tennessee Manufacturing and Transportation Company, passed third reading. Mr. Ball offered a resolution to alter the 4th section of the 10th article of the constitution, which passed a first reading.

In the House, Mr. Morby, from the committee on common schools, reported favorably on the bill to establish a system of common schools. Senate bill to give the county courts power to issue process in cases of bastardy, was read the third time, and referred to the judiciary committee. The bill for the relief of A. R. Chaney, of Monroe county, was rejected on its third reading. The bill to amend the tipping laws of the State was taken up and passed on its third reading. A lengthy and animated debate occurred on this bill, in which Messrs. Branson and others spoke for it, and Mr. Murphy against it. A bill to establish the Bank of Nashville and Memphis was introduced.

On the 14th, in the Senate, Mr. Gillespie offered a resolution that the Senate adjourn sine die on the first of January. In the house, the judiciary committee reported in favor of the homestead bill, which was laid on the table and made the order for the following Thursday. The two houses met in convention, under the resolution adopted on the preceding day, to go into an election for U. S. Senator.

A call was ordered, and it appeared that 25 senators and 73 representatives were present. The doorkeeper was sent for absentees, when all being present, except Mr. McDaniel absent by leave.

Mr. Davis, of Cannon, moved an adjournment until Thursday next.

Mr. Pavitt called for the yeas and nays, and the motion was lost. Yeas 41, nays 58.

Mr. Nobis nominated Hon. Jas. C. Jones of Shelby.

Mr. Ball nominated Hon. Andrew Johnson of Green.

Mr. Pope nominated Hon. Wm. Trousdale, when Mr. Ball withdrew the name of Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Miller stated that he was pledged to vote for a whig and accordingly cast his vote for G. A. Henry, when the following was the result:

Jones, 55
Trousdale, 38
Fulton, 3
Johnson, 1
Nicholson, 1
Henry, 1

So Hon. Jas. C. Jones was declared duly elected U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March last, when the convention adjourned.

On the 17th, the House passed the Senate bill on third reading, to vent in circuit courts power to restore persons to rights of citizenship.

The bill to give householders power to lay off dowers, roads, &c., passed a third reading. Many important bills have been introduced, and as the elections have been got through, we may now expect the work of legislation to commence in earnest.

In regard to internal improvements the right feeling is said to prevail among the members, there being a disposition to lend State aid to prominent works to such extent as the public interests will justify. There is much labor already cut out for the Legislature, and without great industry and harmony on the part of both houses, the session will be protracted to an unwarrantable length. The redistricting of the State is an important work, and usually excites a good deal of feeling among members. But from the high character of the present General Assembly, we have no doubt it will be done upon just and equitable principles. We shall endeavor to keep our readers advised of the progress of the more important measures that may be acted upon by the Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.

The steamship Daniel Webster arrived at New York today, bringing California dates to the 15th Oct., four hundred passengers, and eight hundred thousand dollars in gold. The prosperity of the miners in California was unprecedented. Crime in San Francisco had made great progress since the Vigilance Committee had been disbanded. At the mines, however, Lynch law was still practiced. There was a project on foot to divide the State, and at a public meeting held for its discussion, it met with great approbation. In the Southern counties some miners were making from one to two thousand dollars a day.

A reward of one thousand dollars is offered by a philosopher out of west, for the discovery of one single man who ever asked for "a little good advice," and then followed it.

It is stated that the Spanish Minister at Washington has been instructed by his government not only to withdraw himself, but to withdraw all the Spanish Consuls in the U. S., unless his demand for public satisfaction relative to the New Orleans affair be complied with.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.
The Spanish negotiation has at last come to a crisis. It is understood that the President has concurred in all the views taken by the Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, on the subject of the Spanish Minister. Proposals have been made to Mr. Calderon, which he will no doubt accede to, and then the present and pressing difficulties with Spain will be adjusted, and the American prisoners in Cuba and Spain will be released, and sent for, and brought home.

Mr. Calderon, it is well known, demanded not only reparation for the injuries and indignities which the Spanish Consul suffered in New Orleans, but he urged that the reparation should be accompanied with some unusual formalities.

This Government never hesitates to receive any national ship of war with the customary salute; but Mr. Calderon wishes that, on the arrival of the Consul at New Orleans, he should be received with a salute. The President and Mr. Webster have taken the ground that a Consul is not entitled, by any courtesy or usage, to a salute. A Minister from a foreign power is entitled to it, but it has never been accorded to a Consul, by this Government. Some other formalities were proposed and rejected. But the offers of the Government amount to a substantial reparation. Payment is offered for all injuries. Deceitful of all injurious acts is offered. It is offered to receive the Consul with words of courtesy and respect.

Now, that the President and the whole Cabinet have, upon due consideration, made these overtures, it cannot be doubted that the Spanish Minister and the Spanish Government will accept them.

I think the offers ought to be satisfactory; but, at the same time, every one must admit that the offers are not too liberal.

Should Mr. Calderon see fit to reject them we shall be at sea again. Mr. Fillmore is not a man who will recede from a position deliberately taken. I have no doubt that Mr. Calderon, old and experienced as he is, and connected as he is by social and domestic ties with the country, seeks for peace in the spirit of peace. Under all the circumstances, it cannot be doubted that he will accede to the terms now proposed to him.

There was some doubt, for a few days, whether the Administration would be united on this subject. But that doubt is now dissipated.—Cor. Char. Cour.

MISSISSIPPI WITHOUT A GOVERNOR.—The offices of Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, having become vacant, the Secretary of State of Mississippi has issued his proclamation calling the Senate together on the 24th inst., that a President thereof may be chosen to exercise the office of Governor until the 1st day of January.

Mississippi thus presents the singular spectacle of being without a Governor till the Senate shall meet on the 24th and elect a President. Gov. Guion, who succeeded to the office, as President of the Senate, on the resignation of Gov. Quitman, has so construed the law as to make his term of office to expire with the period for which he was elected to the Senate, viz: on the 4th of the present month, and hence the proclamation referred to above. The Vicksburg Whig thinks the interregnum will produce much confusion.

IT TAKES THE "VIXEN."—The two daily papers in Elmira have been firing "paper bullets of the brain" at each other for some days past, with much severity. Mrs. C. M. Burr, assistant editress of the Karion, became entangled in the contest, and received some pretty harsh raps from Mr. Fairman, of the Republican. As an offset to this, Mrs. Burr, sent a little poetic gem to the Karion for insertion, over a fictitious name, of course—entitled the "Death of Summer." Fairman nabbed at the bait—the poetic gem was set before his readers, and it proved to be an acrostic—the initial letters reading "Long live Fairman, Prince of Asses, Amen!" There never was much gained by quarrelling with woman, no matter in what light we view it.

IS IT POSSIBLE?—There is a hotel in Springfield that only charges half price for lovers; and yet the proprietress says she makes more money out of that class of boarders than any other people about the house.—Let a youth, he says, set up with a yellow Spencer and blue eyes on Sunday night, and he will feel so heavenly that he won't get down to pork and beans again till the latter part of the week.

BEAUTY.—The flower which blossoms to day, and is withered to-morrow—is it all more actual than the colors of the rainbow? Or rather, are these less actual? Beauty is the most fleeting thing upon earth, yet immortal as the spirit from which it blooms.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Holdridge's Statistical Almanac for the year 1852, estimates the number of newspapers published in the United States, annually, at 412,880,000, being equal to sixteen and a half copies per year for every man, woman and child. While in the British Empire only one is published for every 2,000 of the inhabitants; in Belgium, one to every 25,000; in Persia, one to every 20,186; in Russia, only three copies to every 1,000,000.

An exchange paper says the city of Boston is worth the whole State of North Carolina. The assessment of Boston city amounts to \$169,000,000, while that of North Carolina does not exceed \$140,000,000.

FREE SOILISM vs MR. FILLMORE.

The Era, at Washington, the national organ of the Free soilers and Abolitionists, is out with a long editorial, evidently intended to prejudice the claims of Mr. Fillmore to re-election, in the estimation of northern free-soilers of every partisan hue and grade. The Era says:

Beyond all doubt, had it not been for Mr. Fillmore's accession to the Presidency, and the efforts of his Administration, the compromise and Fugitive law would have never passed; in fact, the passage of these measures and their enforcement have been the signal achievements of this Administration. With what unrelenting zeal it has labored to make the Fugitive law a living spirit let orders to the army and navy. Presidential proclamations, instructions to district attorneys, prosecutions for treason, testify. And can any southern man, who has observed the appointment of slaveholders and governors and judges of the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, doubt of its determination to afford to the South every facility for extending its peculiar institution?

It would be impossible for the Union party of the South to find a safer man than Mr. Fillmore. Deeds, not words—alone, are his vouchers, though his special organ abounds in words too. Additional pledges from him will not be needed. Look at the action of the National Whigs at the North—their repudiation of all anti-slavery sentiment and of all fellowship with anti-slavery men, their fixed determination to suppress agitation, and to conciliate by all possible concessions the slaveholding interest—surely the South is indebted to the Administration for all this. Not so effectual was the administration of James K. Polk in repressing the anti-slavery sentiment in the Democratic party.

The main idea (says the Republic) which runs through the Era's comments is, that Mr. Fillmore has done more to sustain the compromise, and is more strongly committed to its maintenance, than any Democratic aspirant after Presidential honors. His oft-expressed determination to enforce the law, and the steps he has taken to carry this resolution into effect, are cited as unmistakable evidence of his hostility to northern fanaticism; while the late elections in Georgia and Mississippi are pointed to as proof of Southern appreciation of his services, and are correctly interpreted as Union and not Democratic triumphs.

So again in reference to parties. The National Whigs at the North are regarded by the Era as having repudiated "all anti-slavery sentiment," and "all fellowship with anti-slavery men," and as having fixedly resolved "to suppress agitation" on this irritating subject. On the other hand, it is shown that while the New York Democrats "pledge acquiescence and obedience," "the leading journals of the larger section of the party" put a wide interpretation upon the Baltimore resolution, which formed the basis of the pledge; and "the Democratic Convention nominates a ticket, composed, with a single exception, of that class of Democrats who are committed against the extension of slavery. The Era adds—in italics—that "these facts are kept out of view by the Union."

The criticism of the Era on the inconsistency of the Union in opposing the President, while upholding the compromise, is exceedingly piquant, when looked at in connexion with the friendliness of the two journals on general matters. It is a piece of gentle controversy between brethren and allies, and those who, like ourselves, are outsiders on the occasion.

We submit that in this instance the testimony of the Free-soil oracle is perfectly admissible. There can be no mistake about the character of the oracle itself, or the motives which have prompted it to speak. It may be supposed to have excellent opportunities of knowing the feelings of its abolitionist friends, and has no doubt consulted their desires in its efforts to place the Administration before the country as the steadfast supporters of the measures which the Union party everywhere deem essential to the harmony and prosperity of the country. Of course, the Era means to damage the Administration as far as possible. We are willing to take the Era's indictment as it stands, and to ground upon it the strongest justification of its policy that any Administration can desire to offer. The hostility of sectional interests—Free-soilism at the North and Secessionism at the South—forms the surest passport to the good-will and confidence of the great mass of our people.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The following table of the number of pounds of various articles to a bushel may be of interest to our readers:

Of wheat, 60 pounds.
Of shelled corn, 56 pounds.
Of corn on the cob, 70 pounds.
Of rye, 56 pounds.
Of oats, 36 pounds.
Of barley, 48 pounds.
Of potatoes, 60 pounds.
Of beans, 60 pounds.
Of vetch, 20 pounds.
Of clover seed, 60 pounds.
Of timothy seed, 45 pounds.
Of flax seed, 45 pounds.
Of hemp seed, 44 pounds.
Of buckwheat, 52 pounds.
Of bluegrass seed, 14 pounds.
Of castor beans, 46 pounds.
Of dried peaches, 33 pounds.
Of dried apples, 34 pounds.
Of onions, 57 pounds.
Of salt, 50 pounds.—Merchants' Ledger.

Miss Dubois says the first time a young man squeezed her dress, she felt as if she was in the land that rainbows come from. How poetic a little hugging makes people?

The man who thought he could coax a lawyer to take "a dollar less," is now trying to set fire to an iceberg with a cigar.

RAIL ROAD MEETING IN BLOUNT.

According to previous notice, a large number of the citizens of Blount county met at the Court-house in Maryville, on the 13th day of November, 1851, for the purpose of receiving the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting, and for adopting a memorial to the Legislature of the State relative to securing such a location of the route of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, as will insure its speedy completion.

On motion of Dr. Sam'l Pride, David McKamy, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Messrs. JOHN M. COFFIN and WM. A. WALKER, were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman having briefly explained the object of the meeting—

Gen. Wm. Wallace presented the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The citizens of Blount county have noticed with much satisfaction the approach of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad from the South-west, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad from the North-east, towards a terminus at Knoxville, according to their respective charters; and we have understood that the means of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company will be exhausted when the Road is completed to Blairport;—and, whereas, it is further understood, that the patriotic citizens in the upper counties of East Tennessee have furnished the means to complete the grading of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad through their respective territories, from the Virginia line to Strawberry Plains, on the Holston River, but no further—leaving a space of some forty-five or fifty miles between Blairport and the Plains unprovided for, the greater portion of which runs alongwise through Knox county;—and, whereas, we have also understood that the citizens of Knox county have heretofore neglected, if not refused, to come up to the work by taking stock to grade the road through their territory, and assist in building the necessary bridges, notwithstanding they had been again and again urged to do so by special agents, and through the press, and although their immediate and most vital interest, as well as their patriotism, were appealed to, yet without effect;—and, whereas, we have further understood, that a spontaneous feeling has been stirring up in the upper and lower counties in East Tennessee, growing out of the necessity of the case, to seek out some route South of the river to unite these important roads;—and, whereas, the citizens of Blount county being well satisfied that a more direct and cheaper route can be found from Strawberry Plains South of the river Holston through Blount county, to a connection at some point South-west of Little Tennessee river with the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, than can be found on the North side of the said Holston river, a meeting of the citizens of said county was called at the Court house in Maryville, on the 13th day of September last, for the purpose of taking into consideration this important subject, a committee of correspondence to elicit information was then appointed, and the meeting adjourned to the 6th of October. It was then determined to raise a subscription for stock, and to memorialize the Legislature upon the propriety and expediency of amending the charters of these Roads, by and with the consent of the stockholders, so as to authorize their location and terminus at some place south of the river, &c.;—and, whereas, good and valid stock to the amount of one hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars has already been subscribed, payable to the President and Directors of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company, and their successors in office, upon the condition "that the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad shall pass through Blount county to a connection at some suitable point with the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad," Therefore, be it

Resolved, by this meeting, That we mutually pledge ourselves to each other that we will not relax our exertions until we increase our subscription for stock to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or more.

And thereupon Dr. Sam'l Pride, Chairman of the committee previously appointed for the purpose, presented to the meeting a memorial to the Legislature, which was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Maj. John E. Toole, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Gen. Wm. Wallace and Richard I. Wilson, Esq., be and are hereby appointed our Delegates or Agents, to proceed to Nashville as early as day as convenient to bear the Memorial just adopted, and there have the same laid before the Legislature now in session, and that they be authorized and requested to use all honorable means to promote the object therein set forth.

On motion of James A. McKamy, Esq., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Knoxville papers, the Athens Post, the Greenville Spy, and the Jonesborough Rail Road Journal, and that the Secretaries furnish copies accordingly, and that other paper friendly to our enterprise be requested to copy.

DAVID MCKAMY, Chairman.
JOHN M. COFFIN, Secretary.
WILLIAM A. WALKER, Secretaries.

SPAIN.—One hundred pieces of Ordnance have been sent to Havana for the purpose of being placed in the forts along the coast of Cuba.

RUSSIA.—There has been an extensive conspiracy discovered among the Nobility at St. Petersburg against the Emperor, and numerous arrests have consequently been made.

A troublesome pet has been brought home from the Arctic Voyage by Capt. Omman, in the shape of an Esquimaux girl of nineteen.

OHIO.—The people of Illinois have decided, by a large majority in favor of the General Banking Law, which was submitted to them.

OHIO.—Gov. Wood, recently elected Governor in Ohio, is said by his friends to be opposed to the compromise, and particularly to the Fugitive Slave Law.